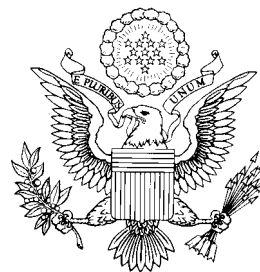


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民主与全球问题 Democracy and Global Issues

1. CHINA: FROM DEMOCRACY WALL TO THE SHOPPING MALL AND BACK

Gardels, Nathan

New Perspectives Quarterly, vol. 24, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 2-5

The wrath of the American consumer over tainted pet food and toys may prove to be more effective than anything tried so far in pushing China's leadership to institute reforms, says Nathan Gardels, editor of New Perspectives Quarterly. "Unlike organized labor or human rights groups," Gardels writes, "consumers don't have to mobilize to effect change; they only have to demobilize by not spending." China's export reliance on the U.S. market will force it to curb corruption and strengthen regulation through rule of law. "Americans won't hesitate one moment to cut the import lifeline and shift their allegiance from Chinese products that might poison their children or kill their pets," he predicts, "and their bargaining agents -- Wal-Mart, Target, Toys R Us -- have immensely more clout than the AFL-CIO and Amnesty International ever had in fostering reform in China ... Of course, a move toward the reliable rule of law is not democracy," he says, "but a big step on the long march in that direction." In this issue (Fall 2007) of NPQ a series of articles devoted to China can be found online at http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2007_fall/index.html

2. DEMOCRACY WITHOUT AMERICA: THE SPONTANEOUS SPREAD OF FREEDOM

Mandelbaum, Michael

Foreign Affairs, vol. 86, no. 5, September-October 2007, pp. 119-130

The author, Christian A. Herter Professor of American Foreign Policy at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, writes that the Bush administration has made democracy promotion a central aim of U.S. foreign policy. However, in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other parts of the Arab world where the prospects for democracy once seemed promising (Lebanon, the Palestinian territories, Egypt), American efforts have not succeeded. In fact, democracy is not even close to being securely established in any of these places. The key to establishing a working democracy has been the free-market economy which generates organizations and groups independent of the government: businesses, trade unions, professional associations, clubs, known collectively as civil society, are indispensable to a democratic political system. Arab countries are also unlikely candidates for democracy because their populations are often sharply divided along tribal, ethnic, or religious lines while in Russia, the prospects for democracy within the next two to three decades are brighter despite the present situation of a government that does not respect liberty and was not chosen through free and fair elections. However, democracy's prospects matter most in China, the world's most populous country with one of the fastest-growing economies.

3. LYING TO GET THE TRUTH

Lisher, Mark

American Journalism Review, vol. 29, no. 5, October/November 2007, pp. 29-35

Should reporters use deception to get a story? Lisher, AJR contributing writer and a reporter at the Austin American-Statesman, examines this question in a lengthy article revolving around a story written by Ken Silverstein and published in Harper's Magazine's July edition. To get the story -- "Their Men in Washington: Undercover with D.C.'s Lobbyists for Hire" -- Silverstein posed as a consultant for a firm needing help in enticing investments to Turkmenistan, a country with a dismal human rights record but rich in oil. The companies he targeted were APCO Associates, and Cassidy & Associates, one of the most powerful lobbying firms in Washington. Although Silverstein was able to extract interesting information about the sleazy lobbying culture and its impact on domestic and foreign policy, his undercover techniques aroused debate in the journalism establishment -- most especially Howard Kurtz, Washington Post media writer, who feels the companies targeted should have had at least an opportunity to Silverstein's allegations. Is there room in the modern world for the "muckraking" tradition in journalism? Lisher seems to think not, writing that "without at least some standard, the 230,000 subscribers to Harper's are on their own, trusting that liars and deceivers are telling them the truth."

4. MUSLIM SECTS AND MILITANT GROUPS

Sproles, Claudene

Choice, vol. 45, no. 1, September 2007, pp. 43-54

The last five years have seen a proliferation of books on the many aspects of Islam. The author, a reference librarian at the University of Louisville, attempts to compile resources that will be helpful to readers who are unfamiliar with important differences among the many Muslim sects and radical groups. Approximately one billion people worldwide (more than one-fifth of the world's population) practice Islam; interest in Islam has increased dramatically in the last several years, but there is still widespread confusion and misunderstanding about the exact nature of Islam and the various groups who practice it. In this essay, the author attempts to navigate the increasing amount of material published since 2001 in diverse areas of study, such as Muslim religious sects, political factions, and terrorist organizations. Part 1 provides an overview of Muslim religious sects; part 2 explores Islam and its sects from a geographic perspective, focusing on ways in which Islam is practiced regionally; and part 3 examines the various factions who claim Islam as the belief system that motivates social and political actions. All works cited in the bibliography at the end of the article are described in the text.

5. THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BEHIND CLIMATE CHANGE

Collins, William, et al.

Scientific American, vol. 297, no. 2, August 2007, pp. 64-73

The authors, all scientists who participated in Working Group I of the 2007 IPCC assessment, write that the growing record of observations and study show that over the past twenty years, evidence that humans are affecting the climate has "accumulated inexorably", and that scientific community is more certain of this than ever. The authors summarize the findings of the latest IPCC report, noting that 11 of the past 12 years have been the warmest since reliable records began around 1850, and that concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today are roughly 35 percent above preindustrial levels. They discuss some of

the uncertainties, noting that climate model predictions become cloudy out beyond a century or so — but the earth “will be living with the consequences of climate change for at least the next thousand years.”

6. AN INCONVENIENT EXPERT

Eilperin, Juliet

Outside, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2007, pp. 140

Massachusetts Institute of Technology climatologist Richard Lindzen is one of a small number of climate scientists who are promoting the controversial idea that human activities are not to blame for global warming. Lindzen notes that periods of warming have occurred in previous centuries, prior to the modern industrial age, and that we cannot know what the future holds, because science is only beginning to analyze the more complex responses to climate change. Lindzen, who has an avowedly contrarian streak, is a favorite of conservative and private-sector groups with an anti-global-warming agenda, and while he does not advocate for them, many of his scientific colleagues have been dismayed at his role in enabling pressure groups to sow confusion. The author notes that Lindzen does not dispute that global warming is taking place, but where he diverges from the majority of the scientific community is in the sense of urgency-- whether climate change is a pressing problem, or whether humanity can adapt to it over the long run. Eilperin notes, however, that “while Lindzen and his allies are competitive in the marketplace of ideas, they're losing in America's cloakrooms and boardrooms” ---the Democratic-controlled Congress is preparing legislation to place a cap on carbon-dioxide emissions, and many corporate leaders are seeing the wisdom in CO2-mitigation strategies.

经济贸易 Economics and Trade

7. CHINA'S RISE: AN UNLIKELY PILLAR OF US HEGEMONY

Yiwei, Wang

Harvard International Review, vol. 29, no. 1, Spring 2007, pp. 56-59

China's economic rise, characterized by huge reserves of U.S. dollars and a towering trade surplus with the United States, is bolstering rather than undermining U.S. global hegemony, asserts the author, a professor at Fudan University in Shanghai. With their interlocking economies accounting for half of global economic growth, the author states, "China's rise is actually supporting US hegemony." He argues that China's economic growth dampens criticism of U.S.-led globalization and thwarts the development of regional trading blocs. If regionalization became the dominant economic trend, then the United States would see its global influence curtailed, although it would certainly remain the preeminent power in North America, Yiwei writes. "Regionalization cannot be sustainable in the long run, and could result in a far more unstable world than one marked by a power-sharing arrangement between China and the United States," he concludes.

8. AN OPPORTUNISTIC ALLY

Shinn, David

Harvard International Review, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer 2007, pp. 52-56

In this article on Chinese-African relations, the author, professor at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University, notes that China has had trading ties with Africa for centuries. In the late 1950s, Chinese Communist Party formed closer ties with African liberation movements. As the West became reluctant to help build infrastructure in Africa, China stepped in to provide it, in return for gaining trade to obtain raw materials. However, China's growing trade surplus with Africa and its support of Sudan and Zimbabwe -- two countries with poor human-rights records -- is drawing criticism from both Africa and the West. In order to maintain its strong relations with Africa, the author believes that China has to maintain balance in its economic and strategic interests.

9. THE NEW FINANCIAL HEAVYWEIGHTS

Ewing, Jack

Business Week, Nov. 12, 2007, pp. 52-55

Developing nations in Asia and the Middle East are rapidly accumulating large pools of wealth. These governments are creating sovereign funds, whose purpose is to make investments, often in developed nations. The author notes that Russia, the Persian Gulf states, China, and others have "amassed fortunes from exports of gas, oil, or manufactured goods, and now they're looking to supercharge the returns." Ewing voices a concern of many, that foreign governments could exert undue political or economic influence by purchasing shares in many U.S. businesses, particularly as these nations' sovereign funds become more sophisticated investors. Yet, Western financial institutions are greatly in favor of these funds, as they are potential sources of vast amounts of capital. For now, the U.S. and Europe are encouraging the sovereign funds to become more transparent. A potential drawback is that the funds may decide to pull out of the U.S. and invest in emerging markets, causing the dollar to weaken against other currencies.

10. A FISTFUL OF DOLLARS

Greenberg, Maurice; Peterson, Peter

National Interest, no. 90, July/August 2007, pp. 17-22

In this two-part series on the monetary challenges facing the U.S., Greenberg, in *MONEY, MONEY EVERYWHERE*, notes that the United States has benefited for a long time as the dollar has been the world's de facto currency; however, he says, this is changing. As policymakers in Washington wallow in complacency, Brazil, Russia and Western Europe are rising in the international pecking order, and their currencies can compete with the dollar as a global reserve. "As that happens," he writes, "the advantages we have gleaned from that [sole] status -- the ability to finance our twin fiscal and trade deficits while keeping our interest rates low -- will also be lost." In *NO FREE LUNCH*, Peterson identifies vulnerabilities in the American future -- an explosion of demands on Social Security and Medicare as the population ages; high levels of debt to foreign nations; exploding health-care costs, and an out-of-control dependence on foreign oil. Peterson writes that one serious

national misstep shaking the world's trust in the American economy could make these weaknesses spiral into crisis.

11. BEYOND THE AGE OF PETROLEUM

Klare, Michael

The Nation, vol. 285, no. 15, November 12, 2007

The author, defense correspondent for The Nation and professor at Hampshire College, notes that, in its projections of future petroleum availability, the U.S. Department of Energy recently stopped talking about “oil” and began referring to “liquids”, a catch-all term for fuels from a variety of non-oil sources. In this oblique way, Klare writes, the U.S. government has “signaled a fundamental, near-epochal shift: we are nearing the end of the Petroleum Age and have entered the Age of Insufficiency.” Energy Department analysts, he notes, have long dismissed the notion that worldwide petroleum output may peak and decline in the near future, but recent reports from a variety of organizations, including the International Energy Agency and the (U.S.) National Petroleum Council, are warning that moment may be close at hand. Klare warns that the long-time U.S. policy of using the armed forces to protect oil shipments is unlikely to change in the next presidential administration, whether it is Republican or Democrat. He predicts that the arduous process of adjusting to the new reality of energy shortfalls will shape American policy debates for a long time. He cautions that most of the alternative fuels industries pose significant environmental dangers, and they should be closely examined before large sums are committed to their development. In his view, “the safest and most morally defensible course is to repudiate any ‘consensus’ calling for the use of force to protect overseas petroleum supplies and to strive to conserve what remains of the world's oil by using less of it.”

12. TAR SANDS FEVER!

Woyntonowicz, Dan

World Watch, vol. 20, no. 5, September/October 2007, pp. 8-13

The Canadian province of Alberta contains deposits of bitumen, known as tar sands, that underlie about 140,000 square kilometers of boreal forest; the deposits are believed to contain about 1.7 trillion barrels of crude bitumen. When the U.S. Department of Energy officially acknowledged these reserves in 2003, it vaulted Canada's oil reserves to second-largest in the world. However, the author writes that producing oil from the tar sands is “scraping the bottom of the oil barrel” -- the environmental costs of extracting the bitumen are tremendous. Thousands of square kilometers of forest have to be cleared away to gain access to the deposits, and large quantities of fresh water and natural gas are needed to produce steam heat to melt the bitumen from the silt. The waste-water from this process cannot be discharged back to its source, so it accumulates in vast impoundments. Canada is not meeting its Kyoto emissions reduction goals due to the tar sands operations. As oil prices have soared, the author notes that the rush is on to expand tar sands production as rapidly as possible. He warns that the environmental risks associated with this are “unprecedented in the history of North American energy production;” Canada and the U.S. need to greatly improve vehicle fuel efficiency, in order to ease demand for transportation fuels.

国际安全 International Security

13. INDIA'S STRATEGIC RISE

Freedberg, Sydney

National Journal, vol. 39, no. 36, September 8, 2007, pp. 36-45

India's interests have historically extended throughout the Middle East, east Africa and South Asia, the author notes, "often beyond its ability to protect them." That began to change in the early 1990s, when India started to beef up its military, led by a rapidly expanding navy, after hundreds of thousands of its citizens were stuck in Kuwait during Saddam's invasion, and India had no way to help them. The author notes that the new strategic relationship between India and the U.S. is a promising thaw between the world's two largest democracies — U.S.-India have been rocky over the decades, over issues such as nuclear testing and conflict with Pakistan. While supporters of the new India-U.S. alliance hail a "natural convergence of values" between the two countries, Freedberg writes that India jealously guards its autonomy as it manages a juggling act between countries such as Israel and Iran, and seldom sees eye-to-eye with the U.S.

14. THE TERRORISM INDEX

Foreign Policy, no. 162, September-October 2007, pp. 60-68

Foreign Policy magazine and the Center for American Progress conducted its third in a series of surveys of over 100 former U.S. government officials, retired military and intelligence officers, as well as distinguished foreign policy academics, who reported increasing trepidation about national security and America's place in the world. FP magazine reports that they "see a world that is growing more dangerous, a national security strategy in disrepair, and a war in Iraq that is alarmingly off course." Fully 91 percent say the world is becoming more dangerous for Americans; 84 percent do not believe the U.S. is winning the war on terror; only 6 percent believe that U.S. is winning the war on terrorism; and over 80 percent expect a terrorist attack on the scale of 9/11 within a decade. Nearly every foreign policy initiative of the U.S. government -- from domestic surveillance activities, renditions of terrorist suspects, and detention at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to U.S. energy policies and efforts in the Middle East peace process -- was sharply criticized by the experts. Above all, 92 percent agreed that the war in Iraq harms U.S. national security; over half disagree with the surge of additional troops; and a bipartisan 68 percent majority would support draw-down and redeployment of U.S. forces out of Iraq.

15. RETHINKING TRANSNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM: BEYOND A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Pressman, Jeremy

Washington Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 63-73

A weakness noted by scholars who specialize in terrorism studies indicates that there continues to be considerable confusion between the differences found in transnational terrorist groups like al-Qaida and others like Hezbollah, whose objectives are largely national in scope. The author, Professor at the University of Connecticut, notes in this recent analysis

that when policymakers have talked about terrorist organizations other than al-Qaida, they tend to blur the line between those groups that largely confine their activities to within national boundaries and those with global or strategic objectives. The significance for policymakers is that actions such as sanctions or deterrence which may work well against a national terrorist group, may have little or no impact on transnational groups. "The distinction between national and transnational terrorist groups largely stems from a fundamental difference in geographic scope: transnational terrorist objectives are not tied to a single state," he writes. Relying on the wrong counterterrorism policies could do more than thwart success, it could exacerbate the threat.

16. COUNTERING THE MANPADS THREAT: STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

Schroeder, Matt

Arms Control Today, vol. 37, no. 7, September 2007, pp. 6-11

This article describes U.S. efforts to counter the threat from man-portable air defense systems with respect to export controls, stockpile security and destruction, and weapons collection. The author says U.S. counter-MANPADS efforts have been remarkably successful. He also contends that American efforts to secure or destroy these systems overseas may be a better way to ensure the safety of U.S. commercial airliners than using high-tech defensive programs on U.S. territory. Schroeder, who is manager of the Arms Control Monitoring Project at the Federation of American Scientists, says U.S. State and Defense Department teams and special intelligence units have secured or destroyed thousands of surplus or poorly secured MANPADS, collected hundreds of missiles from black markets, and "established global norms and standards on the export of MANPADS that are unprecedented in their scope and specificity." He suggests that it may be a good idea to install some anti-missile systems selectively on aircraft that are especially vulnerable to MANPADS "but only if doing so does not divert resources from other more cost-effective counter-MANPADS initiatives." Schroeder also recommends that MANPADS-producing nations should install launch-control devices on them while warning, at the same time, that doing so is not a panacea.

17. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

Halloran, Richard

Parameters, vol. 37, no. 3, Autumn 2007, pp. 4-14

The author, a former military correspondent for the New York Times, notes that the interagency process has "floundered in trying to organize a strategic communication campaign" even as America's image abroad has declined over the past five years. Part of the problem, he says, is the inability of U.S. political and military leaders to agree on a definition of strategic communications, which he defines as persuading others to accept one's ideas, policies and courses of action. Successful persuasive communications, he says, "assumes a defensible policy, a respectable identity, [and] a core value." Even the best strategic communication cannot rescue a poor policy decision, he warns. It is also important to identify the audience and realize that, although a message is targeted toward a specific audience, others will see it, too -- you can't say one thing to one audience and something different to another. Most importantly, Halloran notes, the written word is best understood in

other cultures and less apt to be misunderstood than spoken language. Strategic messages should be communicated through every possible channel, from speeches to congressional testimony to ceremonies. Deception should be forbidden. Halloran advocates establishing a White House-based Office of Strategic Communications led by a director with Cabinet rank, but says all staff must be kept out of partisan politics.

18. THE RISE AND FALL OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

Gottfried, Paul

Orbis, vol. 51, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 711-723

The Christian Democratic parties in Europe were instrumental in rebuilding stable parliamentary regimes after World War II and restoring Europe's reputation in the world. This was in large part due to the fact that they were not implicated in the crimes of the Nazi era, notes the author, professor of humanities at Elizabethtown College in Pennsylvania. The Christian Democratic parties took root in Catholic countries and incorporated electoral organizations in the early twentieth century. After the war, Christian Democrats provided an alternative to the large Communist parties that were particularly strong in France and Italy. Germany's Christian Democratic party was the most successful, moving beyond its traditional Catholic base to include a significant Protestant minority. However, the Christian Democratic parties are declining in influence in a present-day Europe that is increasingly secular and culturally radicalized, and the end of the Cold War has blunted their appeal among European electorates.

美国社会及价值观 U.S. Society and Values

19. TEAMING UP WITH THOREAU

Nijhuis, Michelle

Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 7, October 2007, pp. 60-65

Al Gore's award of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on behalf of global warming is not the first time that a famous American has lent his name and his efforts to such a cause. One hundred fifty years after the publication of WALDEN, Henry David Thoreau is helping scientists monitor global warming and other environmental concerns. Thoreau was a member of the group of radical Transcendentalists who lived in New England in the mid-nineteenth century; he is known today for two written works, both still widely read, and for his interests in conservation, environmentalism, ecology, natural history and the human species. In fact, he was one of the first ecologists, closely observing the growth of forests. Since then, hundreds of writers, including Gore, have joined Thoreau in censuring the materialist root of current environmental problems. Today, a group of scientists are building a national network of observers, ranging from schoolchildren to amateur naturalists to professional ecologists, to collect data on flowering times, bird migrations and other signs of the seasons. They are studying Thoreau's meticulous notes on local flowers and vegetation. The goals are not only to understand how plants and animals are responding to climate change but also to fine-tune future environmental restoration efforts and even allergy forecasts.

20. IN PRAISE OF THE VALUES VOTER

Shields, Jon

Wilson Quarterly, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 32-38

The author, a professor at the University of Colorado, writes that after the 1968 presidential election, Democratic Party reformers succeeded in creating a commission, first chaired by Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.), that effectively transferred control over the selection of presidential candidates from pragmatic party bosses to party activists by radically increasing the number of state primaries, from 16 in 1968 to 28 in 1972. Political scientists Sidney Verba, Kay Schlozman, and Henry Brady likewise embraced centrist citizens when they lamented, in their study of political participation, *VOICE AND EQUALITY* (1995), that American religious institutions have tended to “distort citizen activity by mobilizing followers around social issues,” particularly abortion, rather than on an economic agenda that focused on the less advantaged -- but it should not be a surprise that Americans continue to vote their convictions rather than their pocketbooks. Also, despite the media's attentive vigil over the culture war's most outrageous and marginal characters, most conservative Christian activists today quietly labor to engage those who disagree with them in a civil and reasonable way.

21. RECLAIMING A TOXIC LEGACY THROUGH ART AND SCIENCE

Reece, Erik

Orion, November/December 2007

The community of Vintondale, Pennsylvania, like many former Appalachian coal-mining towns, is plagued by a poisonous discharge of sulfuric acid and iron known as acid mine drainage; in the 1990s, the Environmental Protection Agency designated acid mine drainage as the most serious environmental problem in the eastern mountains. T. Allan Comp, a historic preservationist who specializes in industrial sites, approached local people in Vintondale about a reclamation project he called Acid Mine Drainage And Art (AMD&ART). His idea was to reclaim toxic coal mine sites not only physically, but using elements of design, sculpture and local history, which would spur community involvement. The author writes that Comp met with a lot of suspicion at first, noting the traditional lack of civic involvement in former coal company towns, where such activity usually meant union organizing, that would result in being blacklisted or fired. Reece notes that Vintondale has since become a model for renewal of former industrial towns, and that “arts and the humanities are absolutely necessary to environmental recovery.”

22. THE ART OF INFLUENCE

Duncan, Michael

Art in America, vol. 95, no. 5, May 2007, pp. 172-177

A useful way to reevaluate the work of artists is to examine how, over time, their work has changed due to the influence of other artists, notes the author, an independent curator, in an article about two recent exhibitions in Los Angeles. “Enigma Variations” at the Santa Monica Museum of Art explores the effect that the work of Italian painter Giorgio de Chirico had on American postmodernist Philip Guston, demonstrating surprising thematic and

stylistic connections between the two; as a teenager in Los Angeles, Guston was dazzled by de Chirico's early work. "Magritte and Contemporary Art" at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art features the work of Magritte side-by-side with that of 31 contemporary American artists, including Jasper Johns. In his own time, Magritte was regarded as an outsider to the Surrealist movement; however, the exhibition shows Magritte's continuing importance over the past 40 years. Magritte's turn away from abstraction to surrealism was also influenced by de Chirico. Although Magritte's influence on popular culture was not a primary focus of the Los Angeles exhibition, his early career in advertising explains how many of his surrealist images are more recognizable than those of Salvador Dali.

23. 37 UNDER 36: AMERICA'S YOUNG INNOVATORS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

Smithsonian, special issue, Fall 2007

The editors of Smithsonian Magazine have selected a group of 37 up-and-coming young Americans in various fields as some of the most promising people whose careers are worth watching. Those being profiled are scholars, singers, writers, scientists, musicians, painters and activists, and include individuals such as Christina Galitsky, of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, who developed a highly-efficient cookstove for refugees in environmentally fragile areas; anthropologist Amber VanDerwarker, who is studying the mysteries of the Olmec culture; Philippe Cousteau, who is continuing his family's tradition of filmmaking and environmental activism; novelist Daniel Alarcon; and Geneva Wiki, whose school in Klamath, California, is encouraging Native Americans to stay in school and continue on to college. Available online at <http://images.smithsonianmag.com/content/innovators/>